

A HELL OF AGONY ON BATTLEFIELD

Described By Eye Witness
Of Scenes.

AWFUL RESULTS OF CARNAGE

Around Liege, Where the
Belgians and Germans
Fought So Desperately.

A GHOSTLY SILENCE OVER ALL

(By Mary Boyle O'Reilly.)

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 11.—When first the German army began its invasion of Belgium I hurried over from London to be as near as possible to the scene of battle.

At Brussels I halted, for I could not get nearer Liege, which the German army was shelling.

Here I have talked to a man who has been in and about Liege since the city was first besieged. From him I have first-hand reports of the fighting. They all agree that there was terrible carnage, horrible scenes of war—bloodshed, wailing wounded and—the dead—thousands and thousands.

An Amsterdam merchant, one of the first noncombatants to visit the battlefields of Visé and Liege, told me what he himself had seen.

"I never want to set my foot upon another battlefield," he declared, "and I hope to God that there will never be another battlefield any place on the globe again."

"Why?" I asked, though I more than suspected what his answer would be.

"Well, here is just one reason—a blue-eyed boy lies dying in agony, alone out on the country road beyond Visé, pierced by a bullet and mangled beneath the iron wheels of crushing artillery.

"He had fired upon passing German troops from his father's cottage. The soldiers had dragged him out, together with his father, and left the one unconscious, the other dead, in the path of the guns that followed.

"Perhaps death has blessed the boy by now. Pray God it be so! He was moaning pitifully for it, as we passed in our motor, only a few hours ago. But we did not stop. Horror to confess, I hardly noticed his suffering! I had seen so much like it, and worse! All feeling was gone, after the time I had spent on a charnel field, where writhing wounded he compressed in the bloody mass of the dead.

"Yes, when I started out in the motor, for a run along the battle ground, from Visé to Liege, I rather expected the trip would be exciting. It would be glorious, to be one of the first on those fields where the Belgians had been so valiantly fighting for hearth and home against the invaders!

"Would that I had been the last to visit them—after the wounded had all been taken up, and the dead burned or buried! I might then have been spared the fearful picture of carnage, which is now painted on my mind in horror, forever.

"There were flowers and smiling faces in the neat cottage windows, as I sped through the peaceful frontier village of Mesch. Yet only a little further on, as we rounded a turn, we found the machine literally plowing through a cluster of dead soldiers, the wheels skidding in blood! There had been a skirmish of outposts there. Beyond was the site of a German camp, marked by heaps of the dead.

"Belgians and Germans lay strewn in indescribable confusion, giving mute evidence that the conflict had been hand-to-hand—bayonet against sabre. Lying among the corpses, on them, under them, were the bodies of horses and the wrecks of automobiles and bicycles. The Belgian cyclist infantry, I surmised, had caught a body of German infantry and cavalry here in a flank movement.

"The silence was ghastly. The battlefield was two days old, and the wounded had all been picked up, or more likely, had found relief in death.

"All along the route, villages were in ruin, fields flattened, forests charred by flame. A sheet of fire and steel seemed to have blazed across the country and left it a dreary wilderness.

"Much further along, I came to the road carnage—the fresh battlefields around Liege. The living, still uncare for, lay among the corpses. Have you ever burned out a huge nest of worms in a tree and seen the mass of their bodies on the ground seeming to writhe as a whole, because of the still wriggling, agonizing forms scattered through it? Just

enlarge that picture to human proportions and add to its silence the horror of groans and cries! That is what I saw on the outskirts of the great battlefields at Liege.

"Here a man's whole body turned over. Another was jerking spasmodically in the death grip. There a bloody arm was raised and further on a hand beckoned in appeal. Bleeding forms were painfully crawling as aimlessly. It seemed, as if insects. Red Cross surgeons and ambulances were working their way methodically across the field, which under the gloomy drizzle of rain had grown sodden. Its mire and mud puddles were stained red.

"As I moved along the slope fearful details began to sing in. Here was a path of wheels in the mass of flesh where artillery, changing its position in mad haste, had torn wheel ruts right through the dead and dying forms! An inarticulate sob issued from a body at my feet. It was maimed, broken and bathed in blood, and the whole face had been crushed in by a horse's hoof. Yet that blind, shapeless thing was still alive! I moved away in a panic of cowardice. But what more could I do?

"I pointed out the spot where it lay to one of the Red Cross surgeons, yet I knew he would pass it by for the wounded German near at hand who might still be saved.

"Somebody cried for water, but I had none. 'Water!' the hoarse voice still sobbed as I went on. I escaped it only to come to something worse. A young boy, sore wounded in the breast, was deliriously crying, 'Mother, oh my mother!' The anguish in that voice, alone on that awful field, calling on the loved one who would never hear it more, brought burning tears to my eyes when I thought that all feeling had been blunted by horror.

"I turned to my motor and took the road back toward Holland, in flight.

"I have been into a hell—not of fire, but of lacerated flesh and gore, of lingering agony and ghastly death.

"The flames of hell would seem sure, swift and sweet by comparison!"

FIRST WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY

The Anglo-German conflict that has just begun is the first war that has ever been fought between England and Germany, or between England and any part of Germany.

Great Britain has often been the ally of Prussia, the backbone of the present German Empire, but never her enemy. England lent Prussia valuable aid during the seven years' war of 1756-1763, and helped her again during the war of liberation against Napoleon. Prussian and English troops fought side by side in the battle of Waterloo, and marched into Paris together several weeks later. It is true that during this conflict Saxony, a German State siding with Napoleon, was technically considered at war with England, but no actual clash between the forces of these two countries ever occurred. The last time that Englishmen and Germans fought as allies was during the Boxer insurrection in China, thirteen years ago.

Until well after the accession of Emperor William II., France, and not Germany, was regarded as England's arch enemy. It was the Kaiser's aggressive naval policy that antagonized John Bull. That wary old gentleman soon became suspicious of the upstart navy which his Teuton neighbor was constructing, and from that moment on the traditional Anglo-German friendship became a thing of the past.

Not So Strange After All.
You may think it strange that so many people are cured of stomach trouble by Chamberlain's Tablets. You would not, however, if you should give them a trial. They strengthen and invigorate the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. Mrs. Rosie Rish, Wabash, Ind., writes, "Nothing did me the least good until I began using Chamberlain's Tablets. It is decidedly the best medicine for stomach trouble I have ever used." For sale by all dealers. m (Advertisement.)

Diffusion With Difference.
When the old-time Normans went a-conquering they went, as a rule, without women. If they conquered they stayed on, and selected spouses where they were. Consequently the Norman blood got well diffused.

Our American men do not much go a-conquering, but our women do. They go to Europe, and usually they leave their men behind. And where they conquer they choose spouses. And so the American blood gets diffused. —[Life.]

Invigorating to the Pale and Sickly
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILI TONIC, drives out Malaria, cures the blood and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. See

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS MEET

At Nicholasville, Beginning To-Morrow

AND CONTINUING FOR 10 DAYS

A Little History Of This Odd
Sect Which Is Growing Fast.

CHRIST'S COMING IS NOW NEAR

Nicholasville, Ky., Aug. 15.—Plans have been completed for the holding of the annual camp-meeting and business session of the Kentucky Conference of Seventh-day Adventists here, August 29 to 30. Churches in Louisville, Lexington, Bowling Green, Winchester, Covington, Frankfort, Henderson, Richmond, Russellville, Waynesburg and other places in the State will send delegates and other members to the meeting.

The large majority of these people will live in tents during their stay here and the camp grounds will look like a tented city. In

Members of the Farm Boys' Encampment At the Kentucky State Fair, 1913



At the twelfth annual Kentucky State Fair, to be held Sept. 14-19, it will be optional with the delegates as to the class of cattle for which they will make entry as judges. In both beef and dairy cattle judging contests W. A. Burnett of the Bourbon stockyards has offered gold watches to the two winning contestants. One boy from each county will be given a free trip to the fair.

In addition to the tents that will be pitched for living purposes, there will also be put up a large canvas pavilion where the preaching services and business sessions will be held, pavilions for the children's and young people's meetings, for the display of gospel literature, for groceries, and for dining.

Not only will practically all the ministers in the Kentucky Conference be present, but several of the leading ministers in the denomination will attend.

Seventh-day Adventists have no creed but the Bible, and they accept this book from Genesis to Revelation as the divinely inspired Word of God. They accept the Ten Commandments as the divine and unchangeable rule of God's government. They believe that the Bible teaches the second personal advent of Jesus Christ to this earth. While they do not claim to know the definite date of His return, they believe it will occur in this generation. They believe that there are numerous signs recorded in the Bible which, when they are fulfilled, will mark the approach of the Saviour. They believed still further that nearly every one of those divine predictions has been definitely fulfilled, and thus the advent is near.

These people further believe that a definite advent message is due the world to-day, and that they have been called to give that message. In speaking of the teachings of the denomination, one of the ministers said:

"Our message is summarized in Revelation 14:6-12. Here are three messages which combine into one, and thus form one great, world-wide, three-fold message, which is immediately succeeded by the second advent.

"A careful perusal of the messages shows that it is God's final and mighty protest against sin, errors of doctrine, and corruption of every

form, both in and out of the church. It is not merely the promulgation of certain 'isms,' but it is a definite call for reformation on every point of doctrine which has ever been obscured by indifference and apostasy. It is God's final plea for a return to primitive Christianity, and a fearful warning against the worldliness and frivolities of the present age."

The movement with which Seventh-day Adventists are connected began in 1845, when Captain Joseph Bates, of Fair Haven, Mass., began the promulgation of the message now going to the world. From that humble beginning, the message has gone to 86 countries of the world, declares the leader of the denomination. In a report just compiled by the statistical secretary, it is stated that the force of evangelistic and institutional laborers throughout the world is 9449, which makes an average of one worker for every twelve members of the denomination.

The total contribution for all lines of evangelistic work for the entire world, during 1912, according to this report, was \$2,702,199.02. Of this amount, the members in the United States contributed \$1,897,792.52, or 70.23 per cent., the per capita being \$28.78; communicants in all other countries contributed \$804,406.50, or 29.77 per cent. The net gain in contributions for 1912 was \$339,110.73, or 14.35 per cent.

The total contributions to missions for the membership in the

THE CENSORSHIP BEING PRACTICED

Prevents Public From
Getting War News.

A BAD POLICY IN THE MAIN

Because It Is The Cause Of
Much Fictitious Stuff
Being Printed.

BETTER THAT FACTS BE KNOWN

The outbreak of the greatest war in the history of the world was the signal for the establishment of the most rigorous censorship of the news that has ever been known. While stringent regulations in the matter of informing the world of the daily events, each of which is bound to have a most important bearing on the final outcome, were anticipated, nothing like the existing rigor with which such information is kept from the world at large was expected, and, while from a strategic viewpoint the various nations are absolutely justified in keeping their movements secret, it is doubtful whether or not such secrecy will eventually be of universal benefit.

The first move of the Austrian government at the outbreak of hostilities with Serbia was to take over the telephones, telegraphs and other means of communication, and every word that went over the lines had to be passed upon by the censor. Naturally nothing which might reveal the activities or the whereabouts of Austrian or Serbian forces was permitted to go through. But not alone in this respect did the Austrian government prevent the world from knowing what was going on. War correspondents, several of whom started out from London and other capitals, were almost prohibited from even being near the scene of operations. The war correspondent of a large London paper who had been in the Balkan States for years and who on previous occasions supplied his paper with daily dispatches, lasted just two days and was then expelled. The correspondents of other papers were recalled after this incident.

Then came the day when the other powers of Europe stepped into the fray, their action taking the form of diplomatic exchanges. Their first move was to muzzle the press, and in this there is little doubt that the gravest error was committed. Instead of permitting the world at large to know what was going on behind the curtains of the various cabinets and instead of informing the population of the various countries of the contents of the numerous notes exchanged between diplomats, the newspapers were allowed to speculate as to their import, thus endangering a situation which at every moment was near the exploding point. Not that these newspapers contained anything which might be detrimental to the country in which they were published, for such information would have been suppressed, but it must be remembered that hints and rumors, whether erroneous or based upon a modicum of fact, are worse in their effect than the publication of actual facts. While we would not make the assertion that the publication of facts concerning the diplomatic exchanges would have averted the present titanic conflict in Europe, there is no doubt that the world at large would have been better able to obtain an insight into the developments, which would have assisted in determining the right and wrong of the situation. It is too late for that now.

The rigorous suppression of news concerning military movements, particularly concerning the mobilization of troops while the diplomatic parleys were in progress, about which there is not the slightest doubt, was again justified, from a military point of view, as well as from a desire to suppress as much as possible the rampant war spirit that gripped the nations of Europe as soon as rumors of international difficulties arose.

The world will know little that is definite concerning the progress of

A MISTAKEN IDEA

There are some people who still resort to drugged pills or alcoholic syrups to overcome colds, nervousness or general debility, and who know that the pure, unadulterated nourishment in Scott's Emulsion is eminently better, but refrain from taking it because they fear it may lead to excessive fat or obesity.

This is a mistaken idea, because Scott's Emulsion first strengthens the body before making flesh. Its blood-forming properties aid nature to throw off sickness by building health from its very source, and flesh is formed only by its continued use. Avoid alcoholic substitutes for SCOTT'S.

this war until the final battle is fought. The French, remembering the harm done by publicity during the Franco-Prussian war, will maintain a censorship which will be second only in strictness to that of Germany. The British government has given promise of acting in the same manner. Nothing will come over from Russia.

The days of the war correspondents are over. Perhaps there will be no use for one after this conflict has ended. Meanwhile the world will wait in comparative ignorance while the map of Europe is being changed and history is in the making. —[American Press.]

CLAY COUNTY'S FIRST ILLITERACY COMMISSION

Clay county has gone on record as being the first county to organize a county illiteracy commission to stamp out illiteracy. At the recent session of the Clay county Institute, addresses were made on the subject by Dr. J. T. C. Noe, Dean of Normal Department of State University, and by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, President Kentucky Illiteracy Commission and there was hearty response—ninety-three teachers volunteered for service, \$50.75 was contributed on the spot for expenses of postage, etc., although no contribution had been requested. A commission was formed to co-operate with Superintendent Luther Hatton in the campaign.

The officers of the Commission elected by the Institute were: Dr. I. S. Manning, President; T. L. Britton, Vice-President; Charles Golins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Luther Hatton, Corresponding Secretary; J. W. Newell, Treasurer.

There are 2860 illiterates in Clay county, and men, women and children are enlisting to rid the county of illiteracy.

BRUTALITIES OF WAR APTLY ILLUSTRATED

Paris, Aug. 15.—How five young Frenchmen were shot and killed in Germany is described in an affidavit of Jean Demonbynes, a returned student, who declares, furthermore, that two Italians traveling in the same train met the same fate.

The first Frenchman to be killed had shouted:

"Long live France!" at Lorrach, a town of Baden, where he was awaiting a train. According to the affidavit he was immediately arrested, placed against the wall of the station and shot.

Three other French youths, who were among the small crowd detained at Lorrach by the Germans, protested at the killing and were told to shut their mouths. They were led to the place where the first Frenchman was shot, a group of officers fired at them and they fell. Women in the vicinity wept, the affidavit recites, knowing what had happened.

Another Frenchman, who shouted, "Assassin!" was likewise shot, the affidavit says, while the two Italians were killed on the road between Waldshut and Immeningen. One of them was killed in an argument over the closing of a train window, and the other because he objected to a German sitting on him.

The Case of L. L. Cantelou.

The case of L. L. Cantelou, Clarendon, Texas, is similar to that of many others who have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says, "After trying a doctor for several months, and using different kinds of medicine for my wife who had been troubled with severe bowel complaint for several months, I bought a 25c bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using the second bottle she was entirely cured." For sale by all dealers. m (Advertisement.)

MUCH BELOVED CITIZEN GONE TO ETERNAL REST

George C. Barnard, one of the most highly respected citizens of Daviess county, and who had for years lived near Curdsaville, died Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Barnard was born in Chaplin, Nelson county, Ky., on September 13, 1839. He came to Daviess county in 1848. He was married to Miss Anna Johnson on May 20, 1864, and to the union four children were born. All four are surviving. They are G. H. Barnard, Samuel C. Barnard, Clyde E. Barnard and W. A. Barnard.

The deceased was well known for his kindness to the motherless and fatherless, having reared sixteen orphan children to an age when they were able to work and support themselves. The funeral was held at the Baptist church in Curdsaville at 9:30 Thursday morning.

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To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of R. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Stops cough and headache, and works off cold. For classy job printing: The Herald